To Gordon W. Barnham, the Aged Philanthropist.

A Glimpse of the Beautiful New Lyceum Theater That Is to Rival the Madison Square.

Straight Tips and Newsy Gossip Picked Up on the Crowded Pavements of Gotham.

[New York Letter.] This city presents to the country this week the lights and shadows of a romance that is almost a tragedy. As I write, Gordon W. Burnham, the well-known philanthropist and millionaire, lies dangerously ill and probably dying in his handsome residence on Fifth avenue, the brown stone corner opposite Chickering hall. Beside his five children, there is among the watchers by his bed Miss Kate Sanborn, who was to marry him to-morrow. The bride expectant is just thirty-eight; her fiance is nearly eighty-two -a difference which will, to some minds, deprive the tragedy of its sentiment. But I don't believe there ever was any humbug or false pretense between the two. Burnham is a very rich manufacturer, and nobody would guess that he was over sixty-five or seventy. I saw him get out of his carriage a month or to ago, and was struck by the elasticity of his step and the alertness of his form, which was as straight as that of David Dadley Field. His mind has had some training, till he has acquired a strong bent for literature and an eye for art. He is said to be one of the best judges of protzes in A merica, and his residence is fairly populated by creatures of the fancy in various combination of the brown and gold en metals. His parlors are art galleries long and rambling vistas of beauty. Miss Santorn is a well-known teacher and writer. Her father was a professor at Dartmouth. She herself was for years professor of belles leiters at Smith college. She has written magazine articles, has published a book or two, and has lectured far and wide. She has a plump form, a strong face, blue eyes and a crown of yellow hair. She was an intimate mend of Mr. Burnham's wife, who died two or three years since, and it was while visit ing her that Mr. Burnham learned to feel an interest in her literary work. Last summer they met again by accident, and he called upon her and paid his address, and on Caristmas day they became engaged. He did not pretend to be controlled by a devouring passion, but he said:

Kate, I am not certain that I can make you appy, but I am sure you can make me hap-Dy. I am lonesome in my great house now. and the few years that remain to me I should like to spend in the sort of literary and artietic company which you can bring to the house. I have an ambition that way. I have tried to live a straight life, and to do good rather than harm, and I have never sought p'easure of any sort away from my own louse. If you consent to be my wife I mean that you shall respect me.

This is all there was of the love making. The speech was repeated to me a month ago by a connection of the family. I suppose Miss Sanborn said: I do respect you. Your life has been a noble one. The opportunity to become the center of a choice literary circle has been the

dream of my life. Let it be fulfilled. I will do what I can to care for you and make your So they were to be married to-morrow. O! ourse the old man doted on his bride to be. He gave her a handsome cluster diamond ring that cost not less than \$500, and

This is a makeshift for an engagement ring. I will give you a better one as soon as we can select it. And he planned for \$10,000 worth of

trinkets for her ears and neck and hair. And You can have that big mahogany table in the library to write on, and we will have those two new books of yours published, you ambitious girl! And our house will be ery central for the journalists and artists

and musicians of New York. Let us have it won't be pleasant all around.

I must say I don't see any harm in it. It was, I think, in 1878 that Miss Sanborn

On next Tuesday afternoon I lecture in Steinway Hall. I shall repeat some of the pensense that you 'uns have uttered; and if you will come and bring with you Catlin and Prentice Mulford and Eli Perkins and Orphens C. Kerr and Max Adeler I will let you sit on a front seat, and, as my lecture proceeds, will point you out as horrible ex-

I did not show up as an illustration, but those who were there said that she told her story of the newspaper triflers very well. Yesterday I called on Miss Sanborn at the residence of the dying millionaire, and she came down to the bronze-inhabited parlors. She told me but little that was new, of course. "Mr. Burnham is such a noble char-acter and Mr. Burnham's children have behaved in the most lovely manner toward me"-that was the burden of her talk. "I don't see why the newspapers should

say so much about me in the matter," she ued. "It seems to me out of place. But if they are going to say anything, I wish they would say that they have shown the very kindest spirit toward me. And another thing: Mr. Burnham did not get cold while waiting for me half an hour at the ferry in a close carriage. It is an unreasonable the-ory. He went to Lakewood because it is the winter sanitarium of this part of the country-because it is considerably warmer than the coast and there are few chill winds. We found it a delightful spot. He came home first, and when I got ready to come and found my train late, I sent two disthe ferry. He received one of the dispatches. but he ineleted on coming. On! if we had only stayed in Lakewood.'

When Mr. Burnham was stricken down, be said: 'Send for a priest; let us be married at once." They sent for Bishop Potter, but he said he could not marry out of his diocese. Then a clergyman was summoned; but when he arrived the invalid had a sing-

"We shall not be married now," said Miss Sapborn to me. "I would not have the ceremony performed if it won d cost him a sin-

A EIG WINDOW FOR THE WEST, The largest window in the world, made of opalescent glass, is being put in the new St. Paul's church at Milwaukee, and its designbave just shipped from here the last panel. It is a nave window, the lower half be acomposed of three immense panels, and the upper half of a splendid rose and tracery, in semi-circle of brilliancy. The window is, as its extreme measure, 21x30 feet. The subject is the crucifixion, and the window is, in fact, a copy of Doez's masterpiece, "Christ Leaving the Practorium." It is somewhat lerger than Dore's painting, and does not at all follow it in coloring, the colors being as lected, not only for their historical appropriateness but for their effectiveness in an illuminated window, which requires different transment from canyon, There are more than

two hundred life sized figures in this notable window-life size, though many of them are in perspective. In the central platform is Christ coming down the steps, following the "man of Cyrene," bearing the cross, and surrounded by the multitude, glorified by the light of the shining rose above From the luminous center the light spreads away into the rich, dark colors of the drapery of the

Jews. This is not only the largest opaleacent glass window in the world, but it is the most smbitious window ever attempted in Amer ica of any sort. It is made up of many thousands of pieces, and the only painting on it is on the face of Christ and some of the larger figures. The expression which Dore gave to the features of the mob has been rendered with great care and precision by the artists.

THE NEW LYCEUM THEATER. The owners of the Chicago Opera House have been here and examined the new Ly-

ceum Theater, and they have resolved to do their utmost to rival it in interior decoration. They will spend from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars in attaining this end. As decoration and interior novelty seems to be the great desiderata of this time and land. I will tell you something about the new Lycem Theater, which Steele Mackaye, Gustave Frohman and David Sisson, deserters from the Mallory regime at Madison Square. have built and are about to open here. I dropped in yesterday, The double stage, which Mackaye gave to the Madison Square, has been dispensed with, and in its place is a very curious contrivance. He who enters between two ac's will be be bewildered. The apparent front of the stage rises six or eight feet above the heads of those in the orchestral seats. Still above this, and in the middle of the proscenium arch a car reaching nearly across the stage, in which sit the orches- 10, 11. tra facing the audience; over this hang the pritains, gathered back fold on fold, so as to reveal the orchestra to the audience, but nothing behind it. Suddenly the bell tinkles: the rich curtains slowly unfold and drop in front of the aerial partition, in which the orchestra is suspended, passing each other in masses of gorgeous colors to right and left. As they slide by the mask of the stage drops from the level of the heads, the fairy-like pavillion rises quickly behind the transient screen, and when the curtains have passed by and changed sides, the orchestra has been whisked away to the roof, beyond the fiel, and the open stage appears, set for the next act. The transformation is effected automatically, with slight expense, and is quite kaleidoscopic in i's flash of changing colors and scenes. The auditorium willseat only 700 people, but the stage is unusually broad and deep. The thread on which the general decoration is strung is Orientalthe variety of detail reaching from Egypt to Japan. From the deep red Wilton carpet on the floor the color effect runs up the side walls to the balcony, through antique red. fretted with old gold tracings. Higher up this color runs into yellow, which apove is decerated with delicate forms in silver The oaken wood which shows everywhere in pillars and beams, is with a stenciled orna mention in silver, and looks like Japanese inlaid work. Below the fresco is a deep band. covered with silver fret-work. Tas dome is square and framed in silver wood From the beams hang a hundred pear-shaped globes of opalescent glass, each enclosing au electric light. In the evening they are expecied to glow like soap bubbles in the ann. The side lights are set in front of pagels of polished silver. The boxes are so arranged that every occupant can see the whole of the stage. There is only one balcony, and the two front rows of sea's will be the most expensive in the house-\$2.50 cach. I believe This theater will open in a few weeks with a play of Mackey's, not a sentimental tragedy | society alike, and is wasted and ul-treated by like "Hazel Kirke," but a society drama in | tome?

which line his work is not so familiar. WHAT'S THE SIZE OF YOUR PEET! I see an article on the size of actors' feat going the rounds of the press. It reminds me of a conversation with Schawataka, the Artic explorer. Remarking that President Pierce wore sixes. Schwatka exclaimed. 'What an untamed savage he must be!' among the Indians and esquimanx, and speaks three of their languages, and he says that all savages have smaller feet than the caucasians; and the more degraded the saysge as a rule, the smaller the feet. The Apache and Digger Indians have very small feet, while the Sionx and Cheyennes, much higher and nobler type in every respect have feet of a size approaching those of civliized beings. The Chilkats of Alaska, an arrogant and independent tribe, every me nber of which, by trading with the interior, is richer than the average Yorker, boast of having with whom they barter, and whom they treat as slaves. The Esquimeaux have exceptionally small feet, even for so small a ract. Schwatka does not hesitate to apply the rule to civilized nations and say the large footed are the large brained. As the Arctic explorer himself has a very good sized foot for one who brings the scales jangling at over two hundred and fifty pounds, the small-footed may say that it is a clear case of jealousy, and that he is kicking up a theoretical dust in which to hide his own pedal

extremities. WILL YOU SUBSCRIBE? W. F. G. Shanks, formerly city editor of the Tribune, has got up a queer scheme, and I wonder if it will work, It is called "The National Press Intelligence Company," and its object is to keep watch of all the news papers in the world, and collect everything that is said about subscribers. That is to say, an author who puts out a new book pays Shanks \$10, and receives for a year all the clippings that the "Intelligence company' can find about the book. Mr. Manning, secretary of the treasury, subscribes his \$10, and he gets for a year all the comments of newspapers on the propriety of his appointment. Mr. Booth subscribes, and he gets all the dramatic notices of himself. And so on. A nominal charge of two or three cents a clipping is added to the annual fee. I can see that this institution would be valuable to some men: but it doesn't seem that there would be enough interested in its findings to make it go. However, I may be mistaken. They say a similar contrivance is ver, useful

STRAIGHT TIPS. Since the Aronsons ousted the opposition and got control of the Casino in all its parte, it has struck into a lively gait. This week an English translation of that very funny German opera, "Die Fiedermaus" (The Bat) is on and is drawing crowded houses. It is | Jerusalem, reaching that place in the sprin merely a bit of barn-legged boisterousness of 58. but is coherent, and actually has a (thin)

in England.

Wondering what would be the upshot of the contest about to begin over the will of the rich old tobacconist, John Anderson, I have read once more the foot notes in Stoddard's life of Poe, which declare that confessions were afterward made proving that Poe's guess at the murderer of Mary Rogers was correct, and that it was "the naval officer." Then I sought Steddard himself, at the office of the Mail and Express, and asked him if he wrote the notes "No," he said "that note that you allude to was written by | churches in nearly all the leading cities gie moment's discomfort."

Mr. Burnham has made a special bequest tion, nobody can know anything. Poe was tion, nobody can know anything. Poe was a natural-born liar, and he never told the truth if a lie would serve his purpose just as well. His inventive genius always got the better of him. Very likely the assertion about the 'confessions' was merely a second guess to correspond the first." Feeling greatly refreshed after such a conversation

with Pce's biographer, I thoughtfully with-It seems that the author of the picturesque novel, "The Money Makers," of which I poke recently, is Henry F. Keepan. I have known Keenan for twenty years as a britant, conscientious, corruscating, impulsive enthusiastic. impracticable journalist; but I rather think be has now struck the gait that will take him to immortality, if anything ever does.

W. A. CROPPUT.

Men's heads are something like omnibuses, The empty once make the most none.-EzKNOTTY PROBLEMS.

mas, charades, riddles, rebuses and other "anotty problems," addressing all communications relative to this department to E. B. Chadbourn, Lewiston.

No. 1146 -Auagrams. 1. One in disguise may go to view QUEER DRAMAS, if he wisnes to.

In MOST HAUE ORE there's always present What is the epposite of pleasant. A trembling note may make you start, and bring to mind a DEMON ART.

NELSONIAN.

No. 1147 .- An Enigma. My first is found within a graveyard where Twelva Jews have long been buried out of Yet, strange to say, a score times 'twill be seen Ere into beave 1 it taxes its second flight.

My second brings the sleighing to a close. is with us first and last in gentle spring; B it when it sees the summer's glowing sun, Nothing can keep it, no might of lord or king.

In flower gardens you will find my last: In every gay, light heart a place it wins; In England and in Canada as well. In palace and in hut its growth begins.

I am a source of life, yet do not live; The lives that spring from me are manifold; I can not, of myself, this life impart, let some that help me ne'er had life, I'm

S. F. HOWELL. No. 1148 - A Numerical Charade. A man who can neither speak nor write makes a 1, 2, 3 4 as 5 6, to prove that 7,-8, 9, 10, 11 do any better, whereat I write 1, 2, 3, 4:-5 6:-7:-8, 9 10 11; which he should consider very 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, ERMINA S.

No. 1149 - Decapitation. Though hard of heart, yet I can boast I'm lovely as a peach; You've heard my name, this I'll affirm, 'Tis now within your reach.

Behead me and sgain I'm here Each time you think or speak; Now surely nothing is so plain If for me you'll but seek.

Now snatch my head and cut it off. And graft it to my tail; I'm near thee still, but what with pain and sche, I look quite pale

Restore me to my first estate And say you love me well. For I'm a lovely, blushing thing; Who firs, my name will tell?

No. 1150 .- A Double Acrostic. (Words of unequal length.) My first as a synonym stands for confuse, While my second's a prefix we often use. My third you will find an abreviation. And fourth as a metaphor symbols duration. My fith is a dialect, idiom or tongue, And the charms of my sixth by a poet were

F. HOWELL

That two is one, and one is two. INITIALS AND FINALS. The poor man's sympathizing friend, Hating injustice to the end All meanness, crueity and greed, Hypeerisy and evil deed, he showed how vice and povert Are sponsors for humanity. Oped windows in the laborer's heart, Through which the oppressor saw in part Fis feelings' living currents roll. And common heritage of soul. Where England's breast with forrow thrills, 'Neath Kentish spire, on Kentish nills, His grave and epitaph are seen, Lord keep his memory green.

In seventh and last I'll prove to you

No. 1151 .- A Conundram. What is that which is as old as the worl the same day and night, treats all classes of

No. 1152 .- A December Walk. 'Tis an evening in December: From the warm hearth's glowing ember Forth I roam. The air is stilly. And the country drear and chilly. I'm a second, serious, lonely, And my friends are volumes only. But I love the face of nature, and I love each gentle creature Of the first upon the meadow Passing through sun and shadow, and the all behind them coming, such a merry air is humming. In his cottage 'mid the rowan, Stands a little blue-eyed woman Near a gaily dancing fire, Happier be than I, "the squire."

The Last Week. The sender of the best lot of answers to the "knotty problems" of March will receive Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," nicely bound in cloth. Each week's solution should s forwarded within six days after the date of the Sentine! containing the puzzles answered.

Answers 1132 -Aurora boreales. 1133 .- Fin-is. 1134.-SAR acus: DAN-dola A chilles: PA-oll; LUS-tration. 1135 .- Cate kill. 1136,-Cadaverous, 1137.-A wig. 1138.-Breezy Kansas.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL. International Lessons-By Henry M. Grout, D. D.-March 29 -Review,-Acts, Chap-

ters 20-26 GOLDEN TEXT. - But none of these things move me, beither count I my life dear unto myself, that I might finish my course with joy, and th ministry, which I have received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the gospel of the grace of God .-

The period covered by the lessons of this quarter, though differently estimated, was not far from three years. It began with the early part of the year 57 and extended to the ity open and he walked in. That company lared mine. summer or fall of 60 At its beginning Paul was fifty five years of age; so that now at the third missionary journey, having just gone from Ephesus, where he had tarried and suc- | ing. cessfully labored for the space of three years. From Ephesus he passed to Macedonia, and thence to Greece or Acha'a; whence, after three months at Corinth, he returns towar

These were years of interest to the student of secular bistory. Nero was the Enperor at Rome; Felix, during most of the time, was procurator or governor of Judea; Agrippa II. was nominally hing East of the Sea of Galilee and the upper Jordan; Seneca, the stoic philosopher and formerly tutor of Nero, was living at Rome. Christianity had already gained a foothold in Europe and Africa as well as in Asia. Indeed there were throughout the Roman Empire East of

FIRST LESSON, PAUL AT TRAOS. The period of time covered by this lesson was nine or ten months. Going from Ephesus by way of Macedonia to Achaia, Paul spent three months at Corinth, and then returned by the same course to Trace in Asia Minor. Here we had a glimpse of a primitive Sunday, the first day of the week. We found that already it was the custom for the disciples to meet on that day to break bread It was here that Paul preached a long sermon, and that a young man, dropping asleep, tell out of the window and was taken up dead. Sleepy hearers imperil their souls if not their bodies.

leave some parting messages for them, and so from Miletus he sent for the elders of the Our readers are invited to inraish original enig. | church at Ephesus. Among other things he told them what had been the substance of his preaching, namely, Repeatance toward God and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ.

> THIRD LESSON, PAUL'S FAREWELL. This was the conclusion of his address to siders from Ephesus. In it he charged them to take heed of themselves agd to the flocks of which they were bishops, he also reminded them how faithfully, night and day, he had warned them with tears; and recalled the sayir gs of the Lord Jesus how that "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

FOURTH LESSON, PAUL GOING TO JERUSALEM. His journey took him to Tyre, where he tarried seven days. One thing we noticed in | hanled by wire ropes operated by stationary this lesson was the warnings by which the disciples then sought to turn him from his purpose to go to Jerusa'em. Another thing was the prayer-meeting of men, women and children which they held on the sea shore as he started off. His great heart made old and young love him. From Tyre he went to four daughters who prophesied.

FIFTH LESSON, PAUL AT JERUSALEM. He had come to bring gifts for the poor saints there, and the brethren received him gladly. But false reports had preceded him, and he was advised to take part in some Jewish riots to show that the reports were false, and consented. He would do any right thing to win a way to the hearts of men.

SIXTH LESSON, PAUL ASSAILED. After all, his attempt to conciliate did no

good. Some Jews who had known him in Asia, and hated him because he preached the gospel to the Gentiles, stirred up the secple and laid hands on him. A great uproar followed, and he would have been killed had not the Roman commander interposed for his rescue. Christians often suffer from false secusations And God allows it for their good, and also for the good of his cause.

SEVENTH LESSON, PAUL'S DEFENCE. When the Roman commander rescued him, and was taking him to the Castle, Antonia, for safe-keeping, Paul asked permission to speak to the people. This was granted him, whereupon he told the story of his conversion, to show that it was a power from Heaven which made him a believer in Jesus, and a preacher to the Gentiles. In this lesson we saw that very moral men need conversion; also we saw something of what conversion is.

EIGHTH LESSON, PAUL BEFORE THE COUNCIL. In the midst of his defence, the Jews became very angry at his allusion to the Gentiles, and grew so furfous that the Roman commander hurried him into the Castle. The next day he had him brought before the Jewish Council to be tried by that body. Hardly had he begun to speak there when the high priest ordered him to be smitten on the mouth. The Council were soon in great dissension, and again the Roman commander took him to the Castle. That night the Lord Jesus stood by him and said, "Be of good cheer, Paul."

NINTH LESSON, PAUL SENT TO FELIN. This was because certain men laid a plot to kill him, binding themselves with a great oath not to eat or drink until this was accomplished. So the Rogan commander, learning of this from Paul's nepher, hur ried him off by night to Cassarea. TENTH LESSON, PAUL BEFORE PELIN

Felix was the Roman governor in Judea and gave Paul an opportunity to defend himself against the accusations of the Jews. This opportunity be improved. Afterwards he was permitted to speak concerning the faith in Christ to both F. lix and his wife Drosilla. This time, as he reasoned of rightcousness, temperance and judgment to come. Felix trembled. But ne he did not repent As so many now do, he said to Christ's messenger, "Go thy way for this time." But we do not find that a better time ever came to

ELEVENTH LESSON, PAUL BEFORE AGRIPPA. Paul was two years in prison at Caesarea when Felix was displaced by Festus, a new governor. Festus proposed to Paul that he go back to Jerusalem for a new trial, but instead of consenting to that he appealed to Caesar. Sometime after this Agrippa and Bernice came to visit Festus, and asked to hear Paul. So sgain he told the story of his of men and measures was infallible. conversion, turning it into a sermon.

TWELFTH LESSON, PAUL VINDICATED. In this we had the conclusion of his account of his conversion, and a narrative of what followed. Festus thought the Apretle's learning had made him mad, and Agripps responded to his personal appeal with a | sense. sarcastic excuse for not consenting at once to be a Christian. But both agreed that he had done nothing worthy of death or o bonds. They owned that he was a good man. but neither would heed his carnest message

Written for the Sunday Sentinel. A RAILROAD MAGNATE.

Something About J. Edgar Thompson of Philadelphia.

Among all our noted railroad magnates present and past the most eminent and able as a railroad man was J. Edgar Thompson of Philadelphia. The two Vanderbilts, Gould, Scott, Garrett, Jewett, Huntington had such unquestionable railroad qualifications in one way or another; but Mr. Thompson was master of all the parts and points pertaining to the road way, machinery, operation and traffic. Trained as a practical civil engineer from boyhood up on the Georgia Centra', he soon reached its presidency and sole manage-

It is often said that 'circumstances make the man," and in Mr. Thompson's case, circumstances did throw the door of opportunwas managed by an ex-Governor and a board of directors distinguished as lawyers and end he is fifty eight. He was already on his statesmen. They had exhausted their stock subscriptions and had not finished the grad-

> Their bonds were relied upon thereafter, and these were in the hands of a New York broker to be sold. But a sale was impossible, and as the work had stopped the chief engineer and assistants were all dismissed except Mr. Thompson. During this enforced dieness he conceived the idea of increasing the local stock, proving the basis of the bonds by inducing the planters along the line to set their slaves at the work during the winter months-a time of idleness on cotton plantations-and thus complete the grading and delivering the

cross-ties. This plan was continued and Mr. Thompson commissioned to execute it, which he did and issued stock certificates in payment therefore. Still the bonds could not be sold in New York, and another suspension of work came, but with it a new and bolder idea from Mr. Thompson: that was to send one of their men with the bonds directly to the capitalists of London-a man who was familiar with the

road, the country and the prospects, and who

had no other bonds to sell. The ides was novel and not at all promis ing of success, so much so that none of the directors desired to introduce such a measure; yet as they must try to do something they sent Mr. Thompson. Soon he was es tablished in the best notel in London, and advertised his bonds for sale at not less than par (20 per cent more than the directors ever expected to get)

CAPITALISTS AND MIDDLE MEN dead. Sleepy hearers imperil their souls if not their bodies.

SECOND LESSON, PAUL AT MILETUS.

The Apostle was on his way to Jerusalem, and, being in haste to arrive as soon as Penand, being in has

the Pennsylvania Central After a very few years of personal management, it continued to be the model road of the South until the destructive era of the rebellion. It got into

financial embarrasment and finally into the hands of carpet-baggers, After the Philadelphians had performed the herculean task of obtaining a charter to build a road from their city to Pittsburg by such route as might be found best, it happened that each one of their many really brilliant engineers nad committed himself in favor of one of three or four possible lines across the mountains. The topography of the mountains was then but little understood. They had the inclined planes between Johnstown and Hollidaysburg-a railway with steep grades up which cars were

engines at the summits-and this was believed by most people to be as good a route as could be found. But an exhaustive search for the best possible route must be made. It would not be considered impartial if the surveyor was known to favor any one route. Thus Phila-Caesarea, where he found Philip with his delphia engineere were debarred from this andertaking-W. Milner Roberts, Edward Miller, Herman Haupt, Solomon W. Roberts, John C. Trantwine-all were thus "counted out;" and city pride, nowhere stronger than in Philadelphia, must be appeased, and a search was instituted. It was thus developed that J. Eiger Thompson, the successful builder of the Georgia Pacific.

> rodman. Thus far in

MR. THOMPSON'S CAREER circumstances did very much in opening up the way, nor did they stop here. By a combination of events, this plebeian, usostentations boy rose to the head of the Pennsylvania Central Raitroad Company, and enjoyed the approbation of all the business community while he lived.

was born in Philadelphia, and had once

been in the City Civil Engineer Corps as a

The peculiarity in Mr. Thompson's methods in railway operations which won success, and which especially contrasts most strongly with other great magnates, was in his manner of keeping his construction accounts. No stock was issued except for cash at par; no bonds sold for less than par; thus the company has not entailed upon it, for all time, any "fixed charges," having their origin in an inflated construction account. Interest upon an enormous bonded debt must be first paid or the property will be sold from the stockholders, and after paying this they would be short in paying their employes. Scaling down wages, strikes, violence and costly armed interference of our sheriffs and marshals come in the train originating directly from inflated construction accounts.

Controlling a railroad property for its perthought; the same in a general sense may be | Rutherford. said of Mr. Garrett. But with the other I have been driven many times to my railway kings the method was antipodean. With the latter the manipulations upon the stock board were their intense study, and all the movements upon their own and rival lines were viewed from a Wall street stand-

They had no affection for nor pride in any read other then that which is felt for his football by the player. Give them the means to secure a controlling interest and a plan for booming the securities in any line, they will buy, boom and unload as they would cast away an old garment.

As the human body is reached in all its parts by blood vessels carrying substance to every nerve and fibre, so is this country now ramified by lines of railways, as necessary to the tody politic as are the blood vessels to the human system. They perform functions quite as necessary, and from their nature they are a monopoly-a monopoly in the carrying trade.

The future will determine whether this vital element shall remain as it has been and allow such methods to prevail, until by their own corruption left to fester and work out their own cure, or be laid out upon the Congression | dissecting board and the Government scalpel employed to trim away the

As a talker or writer Mr. Thompson was singularly deficient He owed nothing whatever to either, and it may seem a parodox in America for any man so constituted to rise to success. But slowly and by imperceptible degrees it was found that his judgment

He had risen to the Presidency of the Pansylvania Central and wasen joying this confi dence in his judgment when the writer first knew him, and began to study his character and the source of his strength. It could all be traced to his sound judgment, love of system and his plain, unaffected common

These were his eminently, and the only qualities necessary to perform the task of building a great road without a dollar of dead weight upon it, and no doubt he was the only man who could have built it at all in those times. His methods were the oldfashioned methods, and like the fashions, they may return some day, when the paral leling the best of our trunk-lines with as good tracks at half their cost will be the best paying railroad projects in America.

Before and Behind.

San Francisco Bulletin. To show more clearly the comicalities and absurdities of stage life, we cite a few incidents which are the result of personal observation, and which, to the unthinking, show the vast difference between the relaions of professional people before and beaind the scenes:

Before the scenes: Hero-For years I have followed you as the relentless tiger follows his prey, and now you must prepare for the ast punishment which your crimes deserve. Thus do I bury my knife again and again in your crayen heart! Thus do I satiate my direst vengaance.

Villain-With my dying breath I curse Behind the scenes: Hero-Say, Curly, lend me a collar button; some fakir has col-

Villa'n-That's an old guy. But here yo are. Don't be asha med to return it. Before the scenes: King-Down, slave, and beg my royal pardon. Slave-Yes, sire; most humbly do I crave

thy clemency. Bahind the scenes: Slave-Here, you royal dummy with the tin fake on, pull off my boots, will you? I can't stoop over this stantinople. The attar is kept in copper cans

King-Why cert, Jimmy. Bafore the scenes: Hero-Thus I do endow thee with a royal ransom. Take this one to two tons of flowers, and 7,000 pounds package; within it you will find \$40,000, and if you need any more you have but to send to my lawyer. Behind the scenes: Hero (who is also the mansger)-I am very sorry, Lillie, but

can't pay your salary this week. Here's \$1

make that go till we strike better business.

That's a good girl. What Struck Sheridan Shook. |New York Sun. |

"I don't know whether any one else ever noticed it or not," said Sheridan Shook to : group of politicians at the Morton house, but in glancing over some short sketches of presidents of the United States the other day was struck with some singular considera-tions in the lives and deaths of Washington, Jefferson, the two Adamses, Madison and

"Each of them ended his term of service in the sixty-sixth year of his age. Jefferson was born eight years before Madison. Madison was eight years older than Monros, who was eight years older than John Quincy Adams. Everybody knew, of course that Jef-ferson and John Adams died on the same day. July 4, 1826. The first of our presidents who were a beard was Lincoln. Grant was the first president who had a beard and mustache. Cleveland is the first to enter the White House with a mustacne and no

"ONE MORE FOR THE LIFEBOAT CREW."

'The lads are affoat, they have launched the boat Where the mosning storm-birds flew. h, wife! from the shore they cry, 'One more, With strong, steady hand and true There are lives to save

On the frothing wave-One more for the lifeboat crew! Nay, shiver not so that I seaward go.

ne more for the lifetost crew

Nor shrink from the night's black hue: There is danger far where are bretaren are. And the moments left grow few. There are lives to save From a yawning grave-One more for the lifeboat's crew!

"A kiss for the ways of our courtship days. A kiss for love's Eden-view, When the white cliffs wore as the joy-bells broke, And home held a glory new. Heaven's help I crave! There are lives to save-

'This kiss, my sweet, till again we meet, And another I leave with you For the bate at rest on your brave, brave breastod keep my little lad true. And strengthen his soul When the deep waves roll A call for the lifeboat crew!"

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE AND INCI. DENT. "Brother Barnes" with his family are on

-The Quiver.

their way to India. Chicago has nineteen Episcopal churches, including two missions. The Catholic Directory gives the number

of clergy of that sect in the United States | That instantly stops the most excruciating paints. Nothing but infinite pity is sufficient for

the infinite pathos of human life.- John luglesant.

This year, for the first time, it is said, the Zulus have had the entire Bible translated for them in their own language. Know that ye are as near Heaven as ye are far from yourself and far form the love of a

bewitching world, -8. Rutherford, Rev. T. I., Shipman, D. D of Jewett City, hiy six years old, is in good preach the whor, and is ready to respond to every can for the gospel.

The pato of sorrow, and that path alone Leads to the land where sorrow is unknown; No traveler ever reached that blest abode Who found not thorns and briers in his road. The Bishop of Mississippi, in his eightyeighth year, hae just made a visitation during which he preached nineteen times.

persons. He knoweth that if my sufferings glorify his name, and encourage others to stand fast for the honor of our supreme law-giver, manent prosperity was Mr. Thompson's only | Christ, my wages are paid to the full .- S.

baptized eight, and confirmed thirty-three

knees by the overwhelming conviction that I had nowhere else to go. My own wis tom, and that of all about me, seemed insufficient for that day .- A. Lincoln. One earnest gaze upon Christ is worth a

thousand ceretinies of self. The man who beholds the cross, and beholding it weeps, can not be really blind nor perilously selfignorant - Dean Vaughan. Search thine own heart. What paineth thee In others, in thy eri may be; All dust is fran, all flesh is weak;

Be thou the true man thou dost seek! A sarcastic clergyman in a ministers' meeting at Springfield, Ili., predicted that a time was coming when everybody who took active part in a prayer meeting could demand pay for his services. He meant to hit the profes-

sional revivalists. Absolom, who was a fool, wished himself a indge; Solomon, who was a wise man, trembles at the undertaking, and suspects his own fitness for it. The more knowing and considerate men are, the better they are aconainted with their own weakness, and the more jealous of themselves .- Henry.

Work is the heliest thing in earth or heaven: To lift from souls the sorrow and the curse, This dear employment to us must be given. While there is want in God's great universe.

The Roman Catholic Examiner announces that "Mr. Patrick Ryan, of Chicago, who is soon to engage Mr. John Lawrence Salli van, of Boston, in a national controversy with fists, has had that affair postponed for a few weeks, it being inconsistent with his religious scruples to engage in such an entertainment during Lent.

The three new English bishops are all hearty supporters of the Church of England Temperance Society. Commenting upon the appointment of Dr. Temple to the See of London, the Temperance Record says: "He will be a powerful accession to the moral streng h of the metropolis, and will be sin-cerely and cordially welcomed by all classes of Londoners as well as by his fellow-laborers in the temperance movement.'

How Attar of Roses Is Made. Correspondence Chicago Journal.

The attar of roses of commerce is produced on a large scale in the Turkish province of Roumelia, and principally on the warm southern slopes of the Balkens. The same article is also made in Tunis, India, Persia, and the south of France, but the quantity produced is small and the price so high that very little is exported. The Roumelian attar is made from the rosa damascina by distillation. The color of this rose is generally red. though sometimes white, and blooms in May and June. The flowers are on the trees that average about six feet high, which are not only planted in rows, but are tended zealously from autumn till midsummer. The flowers when in bloom are plucked before subrise, sometimes with, sometimes without the calyx, but only in such quantities as can be distilled on the day that they are

The still is a plain tinned apparatus, from which a long curved tube is directed through a tub of water and into a large bottle. The still stands on a stone hearth, and usually in the shade of trees near a running stream. The Bring is done by wood. The stills hold from twenty-five to fifty pounds of roses, which are covered with twice that quantity of water and boiled half an hour. The distilled liquid that passes over into the bottle is allowed to stand, when the attar rises on the surface and is skimmed off, the water ultimately being sold as rose water at Con-

and the rose water in bottles. A rose tree is at its best at its fourth year. an acre of four year old trees producing from of flowers producing one pound of attar. Much depends on the spring weather, as

rains and frosts illy affect the bloom. In very sunny seasons 2 500 pounds have given a pound of attar. Every peasant distils his own roses, and the average Roumanion crop is about 4 000 pounds of the pure yellow attar, nothing being said of the article adulterated by oil of geranium, which contains but 10 per cent, of attar.

A Husband's Honest Confession. Yonker's Statesman. "Do you love me still, darling?" gushed

young Mrs. Crimsonbeak to the partner of her joys and sorrows. "No, wife, I can not honestly say that I do," was the husband's frank confession. "And why not?" asked the wife, preparing to deluge the place with tears. "Because you never are still," came from

the hard-hearted wretch.

Habitual constipation is not only one of the most appleasant, but at the same time one of the most injurious conditions of the human system, and is but a forerunner of disease, unless removed. This is usually accomplished by the use of purgatives, which for the time afford relief, but after their immediate effects have passed they leave the system in a worse state than before. To effect a cure it is necessary that the remedy used should be one that not only by its ce-thartic effects relieves the bowels but at the same time acts as a tonic so as to restore the organs to a sound, healthy condition. This Prickly Ash Bitters will do. It removes the cause and restores health,

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The Cheapest and Best Medicine FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD CURES AND PREVENTS

Coughs, Colds, Sore Threat, Hoarseness, inflammation.

Rheumatism, Neuralgias Headache, Toothache,

> Diphtheria, Influenza, Difficult Breathing. It was the first and is the only

allays Inflammation and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or o the glands or organs, by one application. In From One to Twenty Minutes. No matter now violent or excruenating the pains. the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Jufirm, Oripplet Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may

PAIN REMEDY

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Faipitation of the Heart, Hypterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influence,
Nervousness, Sleeplesmess, Eheumatism, SciationPains in the Chest, Back or Limbs, Bruiss.

Sprains, Cold Chills and Ague Chills.

The application of the READY BELLEF to the part or part where the difficulty or pain exists will afford ease and comfort. Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasma, Song Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhes, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all in-Travelers should always carry a bottle of Rad-wr "a Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bit-

MALARIA, In Its Various Forms, FEVER and AGUE.

ters as a stimulant.

FEVER and AGUB cored for 20 cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malaricus, Ellious, Scarlet, and other Fevers (alond by EADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

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Pure blood makes sound fiesh, strong bone and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S BARSAPARILLIANTERSOLVENT the

Great Blood Purifier. PALSE AND TRUE.

we extract from Dr. Radway a "Treatise on Dis-case and Ita Cure," as follows: List of discase? cured by DR. RADWAY'S Barbaparillian ambolvent Chronic skin diseases, caries of the one, humors of the blood, acrofulous diseases, . y. 'Utic complaints, fever sores, chronic or old a lors, sall rhenm, rickets, white swelling, sould head, cankrheum, rickets, white swelling, soald head, cankers, glandular swellings, nodes, wasting and decay of the body, pimples and blotches, tumors, dyspepsia, kidney and bladder diseases, chronic rheumatigm and god, consumption, gravel and calculous deposits, and varieties of the above complaints, to which sometimes are given specious names. In cases were the system has been salivated, and murcury has accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparillia will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

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BOTTLE. Sold by druggists.

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